



GEN. WHITE STILL HOLDS HIS POSITION.

Scarcity of News Creates Much Anxiety for the Safety of Troops at Ladysmith.

ENGLISH ARMY'S NEW DANGER.

Interruption of Railroad Communication Anything But a Bright Outlook.

CAN GEN. WHITE HOLD OUT?

Doubts as to Whether He Can Maintain His Position Until Arrival of Help.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The city of Colenso, in the rear of General White's forces, is believed to be well defended by a composite naval and military corps, and it is understood that the two naval twelve-pounders mounted near the bridge over the Tugela, one of the most vulnerable points along the railroad from Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg, ought to be able to defend it and prevent its destruction. If the Boers succeeded in destroying this bridge it would mean the interruption of railroad communication with Ladysmith for an indefinite period. While the Boer attempts in this direction are not confirmed, it is claimed that they may be expected momentarily, and the reported steady shelling of Ladysmith, it is added, points to the intention of the Boer commanders to keep General White occupied while their strategy is carried out.

The only information received this morning from the seat of war, in addition to the brief dispatch from General White saying he was well and holding his position, were the lists of casualties.

An official telegram reporting the condition of the wounded at Kimberley adds that Colonel Kekewich, the British commander there has learned from various sources that the Boer losses on the occasion of the late sortie of the British troops from Kimberley were very heavy.

The newspapers here continue to express keen pleasure at the sympathy of the United States. The St. James Gazette says: "Few more graceful examples could be imagined of the courteous spirit of American sympathy with this country which has been so often evident of late, than the project of the American ladies' hospital ship, which will probably be fitted out with many of those American nurses whose services were so highly valued during the Cuban war. This is the first example of a hospital ship provided by a nation which is at peace for another during the stress of war, and the widespread and generous responses to its appeals from both sides of the Atlantic show how warmly the merciful idea is accepted by the citizens in both countries."

BUT LITTLE LIGHT

Thrown on the Actual Situation This Morning—News of a Contradictory Nature Continues to Come From the Scene.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Special dispatches from Ladysmith dated Tuesday give further details regarding the renewal of the bombardment. The Boers having reoccupied their old positions, remounted big guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters. Lieutenant F. G. Egerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work and quickly silenced the Boer guns. The Boers acknowledge having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle.

General Jan H. M. Kock, who was second in command in the Transvaal forces and who was wounded in the battle of Elandlaagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

Little light is thrown on the actual situation by the news at hand today. The magnitude of Monday's fight, however, is more than ever evident. Virtually three actions were raging simultaneously, but it is obvious that the intention to roll back the Orange Free State troops was not achieved. Lord Frederick Roberts, of Candahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, while reviewing the troops at Kilkenny, said: "It is useless to disguise the fact that we are engaged in a very serious war, a war which will put our resources and courage to a severe test."

The correspondent of the Daily News at Ladysmith, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "Doctor Hornbrook, while searching for the body of Lieutenant Clapham on Umbuena hill, which was in possession of the enemy, met many Boers. On stating the object of his quest, he was kindly received. The consensus of opinion among the Boers, he thinks, is that they are sick of fighting and would like to throw up the sponge. They said their loss yesterday was heavy and due chiefly to our artillery fire."

All was quiet at Bulawayo, in Rhodesia, according to dispatches received this morning, up to October 27. There has been some skirmishing on the border. Apparently extensive preparations are in progress at De Aar, Cape Colony, for the concentration of Lieutenant General Buller's army. Thousands of mules are corralled in that neighborhood and transport material is being hurried up from the

south. According to another report the naval brigade at Ladysmith has mounted four more guns from Durban. The report from Rome that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lourenço Marques. This coincides with the view, strongly prevalent in some quarters here, that the British invasion of the Transvaal will be made from that point.

Divided in Opinion.

The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Sir George Stewart White's latest list of casualties includes the losses of Lieutenant Carleton's column before it surrendered. The preponderance of opinion inclines that these are not included. Since, if they were, General White would probably have mentioned the fact.

A report that a Boer force with guns from Koomatipoort is making its way through Zululand is held to indicate an intention to seize the railway between Colenso and Pietermaritzburg, if it has not already been seized. This, however, will soon be known, as armored trains are patrolling the line.

The real question now for the British public is, can General White hold out another ten days or two weeks until the army corps arrives? Less anxiety would be felt on his account were it not that every day seems to bring a fresh list of casualties, proving that much has been concealed as to the real state of affairs. At the best the coming week must prove a critical and anxious time.

The Times commenting editorially upon the fact that news appears to arrive in Belgium from South Africa through some channel uncontrolled by British censorship, reminds the government that information valuable to the enemy can similarly leak from Europe to the Transvaal. It suggests that the government should fully exercise their right under existing conventions, if any such channel has been for special reasons left open, and it appears to think there may be some truth in yesterday's Berlin and Paris stories.

The Daily News suggests that those rumors are more likely intended for propagation at the Cape and to influence the Afrikaners.

INVESTMENT OF LADYSMITH

Complete, According to Dispatches Coming in a Roundabout Way. The Statement Denies in London.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Havas agency this evening published the following extraordinary dispatch which the agency says was received through its correspondent at Brussels:

"Cape Town.—The news of the Boers' two victories around Ladysmith has created considerable excitement among the Afrikaners, who do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner, (the British high commissioner) is much perturbed at their attitude. Gen. White, in these two engagements lost about 350 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The second victory was won by the Free Staters, commanded by Lucas Meyer, who seized Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is complete and the Boers are masters of Pietermaritzburg and the Durban railway."

"News has reached General White that Mafeking is closely besieged and that the Boers have successfully repulsed the sorties. The surrender of Mafeking is expected. It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colesburg."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The secretary of the war office who was shown the Cape Town dispatch of the Havas agency, said the statements made were utterly baseless. Brussels, where the Havas dispatch originated, is the headquarters of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, and it is thought the Cape Town dispatch may be an exaggerated Boer version of the recent fighting.

Communications Interrupted.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 10:50 p. m.—The office has just informed the Associated Press that a dispatch has been received from the governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, announcing that communication with Ladysmith has been interrupted since 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. This is not regarded by the war office, however, as in any wise confirming the rumor of a complete investment of Ladysmith or of the capture of Colenso.

British Fire on a Sailing Vessel.

LISBON, Nov. 2.—News has reached here that a British warship in Delagoa Bay has fired on a sailing ship which was entering the harbor without having displayed a flag. The vessel proved to be British, but there is some question here as to the right of Great Britain to do police duty in a Portuguese port.

Lieut. Carleton's Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily News has a dispatch this morning from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 1:30 a. m., which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's farm. The correspondent says: "The column was sent out Sunday night, made a wide detour and reached the spurs of the Drakensburg before dawn. Colonel Carleton stormed the heights with the bayonet and maintained his position against great odds, until his ammunition was exhausted and surrender had become inevitable. Nearly 200 had then been killed and wounded."

Another Defeat Laid to Mules.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, filed Monday night, giving a description of the battle, says:

"A similar mule stampede occurred to Lieut. Grimwood's column, on the Bulwain. The ammunition was not maintained, but our infantry quite held its own. It was a serious mistake that the Powerful's blue jackets were not summoned sooner, as the result of the engagement would have been different."

A COMPACT SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS.

Preliminary Report of the Philippine Commission Submitted to the President.

CAPACITY OF THE FILIPINOS

For Self-Government—Commissioners Took Testimony From All Classes of People in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the white house yesterday, the Philippine commission today submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the committee left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection, of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo. The report begins with the following statement:

"The undersigned commissioners appointed by you to investigate affairs in the Philippine Islands, and to report the result of their investigations together with such recommendations as might in their judgment be called for by the conditions which should be found to exist in these islands, have the honor to submit the following preliminary statement in compliance with your request."

The commission next tells briefly how it conducted the task entrusted to it, bearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the Friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the Episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy, and laws, similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants. The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order and mainly made up of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Nate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representations of the Filipinos in the Cortes, the deportation of the Friars, which was the principal question; the grant of the right of association and of a free press. Governor General Rivera was willing to pay \$2,000,000 Mexican money when Aguinaldo and his cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hong Kong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offered the latter \$400,000, \$200,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hong Kong and the balance when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people, the promises were never carried out, Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition, and leaders. The treaty had ended the war which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questioned, and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

General Augustin's Appearance.

The report then tells how General Augustin came to Manila as governor general at this juncture and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustin sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came.

The report then rapidly sketches

events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how General Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo at his request moved from Cavite to Bacoor. It also states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans. Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of "popular clubs," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. The decrees of the Filipino congress are also cited as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila. It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos (at this stage the Paris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines). The President was also to be asked his desire as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delay these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces which would afford a pretext.

Failed of an Understanding.

A brief chapter then tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt through a commission to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipino people. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of the 4th of February, with the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraska sentinel.

Special attention is given to the island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had adopted a local form of government, including a congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their programme, owing to ill-feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of General Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction and public order is better in the island to-day than at any time during the last twenty years.

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissions are set forth in detail. These commissioners were assured of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the President's readiness to grant the Filipino people at large a measure of home rule and as ample liberty as consistent with the ends of government, "subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss."

The commission adds that nothing came of negotiations, as Aguinaldo's emissaries were without powers and merely came and came again for information. Courteous reception was accorded to the insurgent commissions, and earnest appeals made to stop further bloodshed, all witnessing "the spirit of patient conciliation," exhibited by the American commission in endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment with the insurgents, as well as the obduracy of Aguinaldo.

Capacity of Self-Government.

The chapter devoted to "capacity of self-government," is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality. The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest.

The commission gives a general view of the value of the islands, their richness in agricultural and forest products, their mineral wealth and their commanding geographical position. They state that the Philippine Islands should soon become one of the great trade centres of the east.

The report concludes: "Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have this established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

The report is signed by J. S. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby, Dean C. Worcester.

Five Inches of Snow in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 2.—Five inches of snow fell here to-day. Tonight a cold wave set in and the temperature dropped thirty degrees.

AGUINALDO HAS HIS EYE ON CONGRESS.

The Wily Chief Exhorts His Followers to Make Themselves Worthy of Independence.

SHIELD CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Will Americans, but the Men Who Cast Their Lot With the Rebels Must Remain There.

MANILA, Nov. 2, 5:40 p. m.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the American Congress will meet in December to decide whether "the imperialist policy" and "this bloody work" are to be continued. He exhorts his soldiers to conduct themselves so that Congress will consider them worthy of independence and requests the priests to abstain from politics and to redeem the church from the bad name the misdeeds of the friars have given it.

A crisis in the Filipino cabinet is predicted as the result of the resignations of Paterno and Buencamino, two Filipino leaders, who have lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists.

Some Filipinos who attempted to come to Manila with the Spanish commission received a message from Major General Otis, saying the women and children would be given American protection, but that the men who had cast their lot with the insurrection must remain with it. The party included a brother of General Luna, who was assassinated by the guard before Aguinaldo's house, with his family, and the Filipino secretary of the treasury's family. The families returned to Tarlac.

Lieutenant Slavens, of General MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with eighteen men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about forty men. As the Filipinos had sighted the Americans, Lieutenant Slavens' only course was to charge and his party rushed to the trench, shooting and yelling. They killed three of the insurgents and wounded several, who, however, succeeded in escaping. Not one of the Americans was hit. The lieutenant secured valuable information about the enemy's position.

The feeling of disquiet aroused at Iloilo by the arrest of Santiago, the wealthy Filipino, who is charged with forming a revolutionary junta, has subsided. The natives in their quarters of the town were sullen and restless and were heard chanting the death song at nights, with the refrain "The Americans Sleep." A provost marshal's force surrounded the quarter and drove the suspicious looking natives outside the lines.

The Americans occupy Iloilo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo with 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments, two battalions of the Nineteenth regiment, a detachment of the Sixteenth regiment and a battery of the Sixth artillery. The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 3,500 and 5,000 armed men and many more unarmed. Their lines are about 900 yards from Jaro, which occupied by the Twenty-sixth regiment. The insurgents are supposed to have five smooth-bore cannon. For a long time past they have been building trenches between Jaro and their stronghold, Santa Barbara, eight miles north.

SENATOR MAGEE

Gives His Views on the Political Situation in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 2.—Senator C. L. Magee came to Pittsburgh from Philadelphia to-day for the express purpose of attending the wedding of his sister. There were many efforts made to interview Senator Magee on the political situation in Pennsylvania and on the rumored consolidation of the Consolidated and United Traction systems. What Senator Magee had to say on these topics he summed up briefly as follows:

"Replying to your question as to the political situation, I would say that it matters little who fills the state offices to be voted for this month, but in view of the prosperity which has attended the Republican national administration it means much to the people to have Republican success in Pennsylvania this year. With the new issues of anti-trust, anti-expansion, anti-imperialism raised by the Democracy, it would be hard to convince the voters outside of Pennsylvania that a Republican defeat in this state was wholly caused by local dissensions in the party. In addition, the Republican candidates are certainly the equals of their opponents in integrity and ability to fill the positions for which they have been nominated."

"In response to inquiries as to the merging of the Consolidated Traction Company and other lines here, I have to say that if the consolidation can be made upon fair terms it would be a good thing for the stockholders of the different companies, but a much better thing for the public."

Prominent Democrats to Meet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Record tomorrow will say: The meeting of the national Democratic executive committee in Chicago, November 20, is to be a double-barreled affair. It will be a business meeting of the committee and a conference of national leaders of the Democratic party. William J. Bryan will be in the city at that time, and senators and national representatives on their way to Washington from the west will spend a couple of days in this city to meet eastern and southern Demo-

crats. It is probable that an address to the Democrats of the country will be issued by the committee after the party leaders have held a conference. The character of this address will depend upon the results of the several state elections next Tuesday.

THEATRICAL MANAGER

Commits Suicide at Pittsburgh—Had Used Joseph Jefferson's Name for a Large Sum of Money.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 2.—Edward D. Shultz, of New York, a well known theatrical manager, committed suicide here to-day, at his room in the Hotel Victoria, by shooting himself through the head. Domestic and financial troubles are supposed to have prompted the deed. Shultz was under sentence to pay alimony to his wife, who was divorced from him some time ago in New York. This is given as one of the reasons for the suicide, but the developments late to-night tend to prove that he was a forger to the extent of \$2,365, he having used the names of Joseph Jefferson and his sons without consent. C. E. Jefferson, who manages the finances of his father, when seen to-night would not talk further than to merely corroborate the above statement and that his father's name was used for the bulk of the amount.

ORIGINAL LIBEL CHARGED.

Cook County Grand Jury Indict

Journalist and Labor Leaders.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—George W. Hinman, managing editor of the Inter-Ocean, and Martin B. Madden, John J. Ryan, Joseph Sullivan, Richard Croake, and George F. Gubbins, union labor leaders, were indicted by the grand jury to-day on charges of criminal libel and conspiracy, preferred by H. K. Kohlman, proprietor and publisher of the Times-Herald and Evening Post. The indictments are the outcome of an article published in the Daily Inter-Ocean, October 15 last, which openly accused Mr. Kohlman of making false statements and accused him of being an embassador and a defaulter. The article is alleged to have been the report of a committee appointed by the Building Trades Council to investigate the cause of newspaper attacks upon Mr. J. Sullivan, a labor leader, and was signed by all the men indicted except Mr. Hinman.

Martin B. Madden, one of the men under indictment, is business agent of the Junior Steam Fitters' Union.

FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Art and Music Hold Full Sway at Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 2.—The fourth annual celebration of Founders' Day of Carnegie Institute was held in Carnegie music hall to-day. The spacious hall was crowded with a thoroughly representative audience and the exercises were thought by many to be more interesting than on any previous occasion.

The principal speaker of the day was Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D., president of Yale College. His address was on the subject of "Modern Changes in Educational Ideas," and was heartily enjoyed. The feature of the exercises having the most interest was the announcement by President W. N. Frew, of the awards made by the international jury of award. The exhibition of paintings is probable the finest ever seen in this city. The day's exercises closed to-night with first symphony concert of the Pittsburgh orchestra, under the direction of Victor Herbert. Every seat in Music hall was occupied and many were denied admittance. The concert was exceptionally fine and artistic.

Schooner Washed Ashore.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The schooner Chiquita was washed ashore near Miller's Station, Ind., to-day, during the heavy gale that has been blowing on the lake for two days. It is feared that all the crew—about eight men—have been lost. The body of one man was washed to a mast and that of another has been washed upon the beach. The schooner had been very badly battered up by the storm, after striking the beach, and was practically a wreck when she grounded.

Prominent Mexicans in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Senor Ignacio M. Mariscal, secretary of foreign affairs, and vice president of the republic of Mexico, was entertained at a reception to-day by the chamber of commerce in its rooms on Nassau street. Senor Jose Yves Limantour, a member of the Mexican cabinet, was to have shared the honor, but illness prevented his presence.

Supreme Court Business.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 2.—The supreme court to-day transacted the following business: A. S. Hassenberger and others vs. John Homer Holt, judge, et al. in prohibition, from Tucker county, submitted; Cecil and Hale vs. E. W. Clark, et al. from Summers county, argued and submitted.

Vice President's Condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Mr. Hobart dropped off to sleep at 10 o'clock. Dr. Newton arrived in the house for the night shortly afterward, and did not awake him. In speaking of the callers at the house, Mr. Hobart to-night told one of the attendants to "treat all my friends well."

Della Fox Much Improved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Della Fox is much improved, and it is now expected that she will recover.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Rain and colder Friday. Saturday fair; northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Rain or snow Friday; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	41	8 a. m.	51
9 a. m.	49	10 a. m.	62
12 m.	55	Weather fair.	